ACC NR: AP6036947   SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/66/000/003/0068/0070

AUTHORS: Ismailzade, I. G.; Azizov, T. S.; Nesterenko, V. I.; Shamilzade, Z. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of accelerated electrons on the structure of polycrystalline barium titanate

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation effect, electron beam, polycrystal, diffractometer, barium titanate/ URS-50 IM diffractometer

ABSTRACT: The effect of accelerated electrons on the structure of barium titanate was investigated. A linear electron accelerator was used as the electron source with a pulse rate of 400 sec^{-1} and a beam width of 10 mm. The specimens were 3 mm thick, 10 mm in diameter disks of $BaTiO_3$ annealed at 900C for two hours. The structure was analyzed by means of an URS-50 IM x-ray diffractometer. The analysis consisted of determining the position and intensity of the maxima for 002 and 200. The results show that the magnitude of spontaneous deformation of the lattice·c/a increases. After irradiation, the disk was reheated for 20 minutes at 350C. This caused a reduction in the elementary cells of the specimen. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/1   SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

ISMAIL-ZADE, I. M.

DECEASED

c. '64

1964

ISMAIL-ZADE, I.M., prof.

Bibliographic index of dermatology and venereology for forty
years of Soviet power in Azerbaijan; 1920-1960. Azerb. med. zhur.
no.6:48-52 Je '62.   (MIRA 17:8)

ISMAIL-ZADE, Sh.I., kand.med.nauk

Experimental and clinical study of the fiber sensitivity of the cornea in penetrating wounds. Azerb.med.zhur. no.11:62-65 N '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo oftal'mologi-cheskogo instituta (direktor - N.M. Efendiyev).
(CORNEA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ISMAIL-ZADE, Sh.I., kand.med.nauk

Histological data on the healing of penetrating wounds of the
cornea following experimental conjunctival plastic surgery.
Azerb.med.zhur.   no.3:30-33 Mr '60.   (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo oftal'mologicheskogo instituta (direktor -
N.M. Mfendiyev).
      (CORNEA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)   (CONJUNCTIVA--SURGERY)

ISMAILZADE, Sh.I., kand.med.nauk

Healing of penetrating wounds of the cornea and the role of the
nervous apparatus and the argyrophilic substance in this process.
Azerb.med.zhur. 40 no.1:31-36 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo oftal'molo-
gicheskogo instituta (direktor - N.M. Efendiyev).
                (CORNEA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ISMAJIZADE, Sh.I., kand.med.nauk

Results of morphological and some histochemical examinations of
the healing process of perforated injuries of the cornea on
clinical material. Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no.5:53-58 My '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo oftal'mologichs skogo
instituta (direktor - N.M.Efendiyev).

ISMAILZADE, Sh. M.

"A Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of Relative Thermal Capacity in a Liquid-Fueled Engine." Cand Tech Sci, Azerbaydzhan Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov, 20 Dec 54. (BR, 11 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

L 17485-63   EPR/EWT(1)/EPF(o)/EPF(n)-2/BDS   AFFT)/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD
ACCESSION NR: AP3004613 Ps-4/Pr-4/Pu-4   WW   S/023!/63/000/002/0103/0112

AUTHORS: Kadirov, N. B.; Ismail-Zade, Sh. M.   7/

TITLE: Graphic analytical method for the verification of the calculation of the
heat exchange apparatus.

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izv. Ser. fiziko-matem. i tekhn. nauk, no. 2, 1963, 103-112.

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchange apparatus, counterflow heat exchanging system, direct-
flow heat exchanging system.

ABSTRACT: This article presents theoretical formulas for the determination of
final and average temperatures, as well as the average temperatures of the layers
bordering with the heat-transferring walls of the heat-exchanging apparatus.
A general analytical method for the verification of the calculations for the
heat exchanging apparatus is presented on the basis of these formulas. A graphic-
analytical method has been employed in order to simplify these calculations.
The graphic-analytical calculation is given for counter-flow as well as direct-
flow systems. The direct-flow system is divided into two parts: turbulent and
laminar flows. These two systems are calculated similarly, with the exception
that the graphs are different for each calculation. The calculation of the heat

Card 1/2

L 17485-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004615

exchanger working in a direct-flow is analogous to the systems described above with the exception that in this case the final temperature t_2^n of the cold liquid must be determined first. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 15Aug63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ISMAILZADE, T.A.

Magnetic parameters in problems of the correlation of sedimentary
layers containing no organic remains. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 14 no.12:
971-976 '58.   (MIRA 12:1)

1.Institut fiziki fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. Predstavlene akademikem AN
Azerb. SSR M.A. Kashkayem.
    (Rocks, Sedimentary--Magnetic properties)
    (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ISMAIL-ZADE, T. A.:   Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The use of parameters of

stability for the detailed correlation of sedimentary gangue strata". Moscow,

1959. 6 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of the Physics of the Earth), 125 copies

(KL, No 10, 1959, 122)

S/049/59/000/03/005/019

AUTHORS: Petrova, G. N. and Ismail-Zade, T. A.

TITLE: Use of Stable Parameters in Detailed Correlation
             of [Geological] Sections

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
             1959, Nr 3, pp 382-397 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stable parameters are magnetic properties of rocks
             such as the remanent coercive force H_c and the
             field, H_c'. required to destroy the remanent
             magnetization. These properties do not depend on
             the concentration of the ferromagnetic component,
             but they are governed by the nature of this component
             and the magnetic pre-history of the rock. Consequently
             stable parameters should be suitable as "indicators"
             in studies of rock structure. The authors obtained
             about 400 samples from boreholes in Azerbaydzhan
Card 1/3   sedimentary rocks. The value of H_c' was measured by

8/049/59/000/03/005/019

Use of Stable Parameters in Detailed Correlation of [Geological]
Sections

demagnetization in a d.c. coil. The remanent
magnetization I_n and the magnetic susceptibility
$\varkappa$ were measured with a Dolginov magnetometer.
Figs 1-3 show, respectively, variations of $\varkappa$, I_n
and H_c' with the borehole depth. The results
(Figs 1-17) show that of the three quantities:
$\varkappa$, I_n and H_c', only H_c' indicated clearly the
process of stratification of sedimentary rocks.
Mineralogical analysis confirmed that, in contrast
to I_n and $\varkappa$, the value of H_c' is independent
of the concentration of the ferromagnetic component,
but it depends on the nature of that component and
on grain size. There are 17 figures and 4 Soviet

Card 2/3   references.

CHIGURYAYEVA, A.A., ISMAIL-ZADE, T.A.

Palynological data for Apsheron sediments from the vicinity of
Ali-Bayramly and their relation to the magnetic stability factor.
Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.2:137-142 '60.   (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
AzerSSR.
                    (Ali-Bayramly region--Palynology)
                    (Magnetism, Terrestrial)

ISMAIL-ZADE, T.A.;   DZHABAROVA, Kh.S.

Relation between critical magnatic induction field intensity
and data from a spore-pollen analysis of Maikop and Sarmatian
sediments of the Talysh Mountains.   Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16
no. 11:1079-1081 '60.   (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR.   Predstavleno akademikom
AN AzerSSR M.-A. Kashkayom.
          (Talysh Mountains--Pollen, Fossil)
                (Magnetism, Terrestrial)

89726

3./550 (1057, 1129, 1062)

S/020/61/136/003/009/027
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Kashkay, M. A., Academician of the AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR,
              Ismail-Zade, T. A., Aliyev, V. I.

TITLE: The Magnetic Properties of the Yardymly Iron Meteorite

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 3, pp. 568-570

TEXT: This meteorite consists, according to M. A. Kashkay and V. A. Aliyev,
of kamacite (95 %), tainite, schreibersite, and rabdionite. The composition
is 92 % - 93 % Fe, 6.5 % Ni, and 0.40 % Co with small admixtures of other
elements. From its state it is concluded that it was rotating when it
entered the terrestrial atmosphere. The magnetization of the meteorite is

$I_n = 4.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ gauss, its magnetic susceptibility $\varkappa = 1.7$ CGSM. Magnetic

examinations were carried out with four cubes with an edge length of
10 mm, and with four rectangular prisms with the dimensions $4 \cdot 4 \cdot 24.75$ mm.
From a study of the demagnetization in direct and alternating fields, the
authors concluded that the meteorite consists of magnetically soft and
inhomogeneous material. As follows from the temperature dependence of the

Card 1/2

89726

The Magnetic Properties of the Yardymly   S/020/61/136/003/009/027
Iron Meteorite   B019/B056

remanent magnetization, the meteorite consists of three phases whose Curie
temperatures are about 350°, 580°, and 765 - 770°C. Thus, the lower degree
of magnetization in the interior of the meteorite may be explained by the
fact that its internal temperature was not high enough to bring about a
thermomagnetization when it entered the terrestrial atmosphere. There are
3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademii nauk AzerbSSR (Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhans-
              kaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1960

Card 2/2

ISMAIL-ZADE, T.A.; AGAMIRZOYEV, R.A.; GERAYBEKOV, Ch.A.; GRABOVSKAYA,
     G.P.; GASANOVA, K.D.; KARAYEV, E.M.; MAMEDOV,S.A.

Magnetic properties of a producing formation in Zigil'piri. Dokl.
AN AzerbSSR 20 no.10:45-49 '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR.

ISMAIL-ZADE, T.A.; AGAMIRZOYEV, R.A.; GERAYBEKOV, Ch.A.; GRABOVSKAYA,
        G.P.; GASANOVA, K.D.

    Magnetic characteristics of paleomagnetic zones of the productive
    Atashkya formation. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no.12:27-30 '64.
                                                (MIRA 18:4)

    1. Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR.

SHAPIRO, S.M., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; ISMAKOV, K.I.

Formation of underground waters in the lower part of the Tokrau
Valley. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no. 2:44-51 F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Tokrau Valley--Water, Underground)

L 35893-66   EWT(1) GW/GD

ACC NR: AT6006261   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0072/0088

AUTHOR: Ismatkhodzhayev, S. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of gravitational acceleration by static gravimeters on mobile supports

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Apparatura i metody morskikh gravi-metricheskikh nablyudeniy (Apparatus and methods of marine gravimetric observations). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 72-88

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetry, gravimetric analysis, measuring instrument, GRAVIMETER

ABSTRACT: The greatest difficulty in gravimetric investigations using mobile equip-ment is due to perturbations caused by the vertical component of the acceleration of the support. A brief theoretical discussion of the problem is given. The author then describes in considerable detail 1) gravimeters based on open circuits, includ-ing the GAL gravimeter of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR) (Yu. D. Bulanzhe, Vestnik AN SSSR, no. 5, 1962); gravimeter C3 made by VNII of Geophysics (VNII Geofiziki) (K. Ye. Veselov, Prikl. geofizika, no. 15, 1956); Gref's Gss-2 gravimeter; and the La Costa-Romberg device; and 2) gravimeters using servosystems, such as the automated Gss-2. A comparative analysis of the

Card 1/2

L 35893-66

ACC NR: AT6006261   0

various instruments shows that the most promising seem to be servosystem gravimeters
coupled to digital computer elements. They offer high accuracy and fast processing
of gravimeteric information. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas, 6 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 29Oct65 / ORIG REF: 015 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

ISMATKHODZHAYEV, S.K.

Evaluation of the function of spectral density of stationary
random processes. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk   7   no.3:
5-15 '63.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.
                          (Automatic control)

L 7033-65   EWT(1)/EWG(v)   Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4   APGC(b)/AFETR/AHWL/ESD(c)/
RAEM(a)/RAEM(1) ESD(dp)/RAEM(t)   GW
ACCESSION NR: AP4038884   8/0167/64/000/002/0014/0026

AUTHOR: Ismatkhodzhayev, S. K. $\mathcal{B}$

TITLE: The problem of identifying useful signals in the presence
of high-intensity noise

SOURCE: AN UzSSR.   Izv. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964,
14-26

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetry, useful signal, signal to noise ratio,
signal identification, ship borne gravimeter, airborne gravimeter

ABSTRACT: The proposed solution to the problem is automating the
processing of gravimetric information by converting the continuous
signals of gravimetric information into a digital code and using
computers as digital filters.   Some simple methods for processing
gravimetric information obtained from observations with surface ships
and airplanes are discussed and the parameters of digital filters are
determined on the basis of the least mean square error as a criterion.
Formulas are given for determining the correlation function of grav-
imetric recordings (computed on a Ural-1 computer), and the parameters

Card 1/3

L 7033-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4036884

of the correlation functions for shipboard and aerial measurements
of the force of gravity g are given in two tables. The computations
show that the dispersion of the vertical component of acceleration
of the ship in high waves is on the same order as the dispersion
of the same component for an airplane and when waves are quiet, two
to three orders lower. Gravimeter recordings include noise whose
frequency is in the 0.3—1.18 and 0.04—2.1 rad/sec ranges for
observations from surface ships and airplanes, respectively. The
principal energy is concentrated near the fundamental frequencies
of the base, which average about 1.1 rad/sec for fundamental ship
vibrations and 10—14 times higher than the fundamental frequency
of an airplane-autopilot system (about 0.09 rad/sec). Equations
were derived for estimating the accuracy of the disturbed value of
g by the simplest linear filters, then by a low-frequency filter.
Values of the optimal time constant for such filters and the least
mean square error in measuring g from a ship (speed 15 km/hr, with
a change in the anomaly of g of 0.8 milligals/km) are given for
different wave heights. Computations show that the mean square
error increases only 5—6% with a change of ±30% in the time
constant. Since the error in measuring g from airplanes could not

Card 2/3

L 7033-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4038884

be reduced to acceptable values because of the high noise level, the averaging method is not suitable for measuring from airplanes. The author proposed three ways for improving the averaging method. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 22 formulas, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i avtomatiki (Goskomiteta po energetike i elektrifikatsii SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Automation, State Committee on Power Engineering and Electrification, SSSR)

Electrotechnics I electrification: SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Automation, State Committee on Power Engineering and Electrification, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct63   ATD PRESS: 3103   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, DP   NO REF SOV: 006   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 63401-65   EWT(1)/EWG(v)   GS/GW

UR/0000/65/000/000/0098/0109

ACCESSION NR: AT5022971

AUTHOR: Ismatkhodzhayev, S. K.

TITLE: Statistical evaluation of the accuracy of averaging gravimeter readings

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Apparatura i metody eksperimental'nykh issledovaniy po gravimetrii (Instruments and methods of experimental gravimetric research). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965, 98-109

TOPIC TAGS: gravimeter, gravimetry, research ship instrumentation

ABSTRACT: The mathematical procedure and accuracy of a simple method of processing gravimetric data obtained from aircraft and aboard ships are discussed, and the parameters of digital filters used to separate gravity accelerations from vehicle accelerations (signal-noise) are determined. Orig. art. has 20 formulas, 4 graphs, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jan65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 000   ASD V. 1, no. 8

Card 1/1

ISMATOV, Kh.; CHIZHIKOV, D.M.

Large-scale nitric acid method of treatment of Angren clays,
resulting in the production of alumina and ammonium nitrate.
Uzv. khim. zhur. no.4:9-16 '60.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut metallurgii AN SSSR im. A.A. Baykova. 2. Chlen-korresp.
AN SSSR (for Chizhikov).
           (Clay)   (Alumina)   (Ammonium nitrate)

ISMATOV, KH. R., CAND TECH SCI, "NITRIC ACID METHOD OF COMPLEX PROCESSING OF CLAYS OF THE ANGRENSK DEPOSIT IN the UzSSR with THE PRODUCTION OF ALUMINA AND AMMONIUM NITRATE." MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD SCI UzSSR, INST OF CHEM). (KL, 3-61, 215).

ABDUVALIYEV, A.A.; ISMATOV, N.Kh.; BARANOVSKAYA, G.M.

Copolymerization of silvan and tung oil. Uzb. khim. zhur. 9
no.5:48-52 '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. NIIKhTTS. Submitted Feb. 20, 1964.

L 23819-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   IJP(c)   WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008691   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0291/65/000/005/0048/0052

AUTHOR: Abduvaliyev, A. A.; Ismatov, M. Kh.; Baranovskaya, G. M.

ORG: NIIKhTTs

TITLE: Copolymerization of sylvan and tung oil

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 48-52

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, sylvan, tung oil, ionic catalyst

ABSTRACT: The copolymerization of sylvan and tung oil in the presence of ionic cata-
lysts was carried out at 50°C in an inert gas atmosphere with constant stirring. The
catalysts, $ZnCl_2$, $(CH_3)_x SiCl_y$, and sulfuric acid etherate, were found to be complete-
ly suitable for obtaining high yields of sylvan-tung oil copolymers. Lacquer films
on glass and steel substrates were prepared from the solutions, and the physicomecha-
nical properties of the copolymer films were measured. As the sylvan content of the
copolymer increases, the drying rate of the film, its hardness, luster, and water re-
sistance increase. The optimum ratio of sylvan to tung oil was found to range from
80:20 to 50:50. The films adhere well to metal and wood. Infrared spectra indicate
that the copolymerization of sylvan and tung oil in the presence of ionic catalysts
forms a substance with a higher molecular weight and a lower specific functionality
than those of the initial oil. This causes a decrease in the gelation rate of the co-
polymer as its sylvan content increases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.
SUB CODE: 07/   SUBM DATE: 20Mar64/   ORIG REF: 002/   OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

24 6600

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.

TITLE: Splitting of a deuteron in the field of
                 deformed nuclei

TEXT: The author calculates the differential cross
section of deuteron splitting, using the analogy with inelastic
scattering on non-spherical nuclei considered earlier by other
authors. The neutron proton interaction radius is assumed equal
to zero. The result is

$$d\delta = \frac{k'}{k_0} \frac{2m^2}{(2\pi\hbar)^4} g_\lambda^2(k) \, (I_i 2 K_i 0 | I_f K_f)^2 \, \bar{\beta}^2 (\bar{V}_n + \bar{V}_p) \, j_2^2 (kR_0) \, R_0^6 \, df \, d\Omega_{k'} ,$$

(6)

(if $I_i \neq 0$), with selection rules $K_i = K_{f'} | I_i - 2 | \leqslant I_f \leqslant I_i + 2$.

Card 1/2

ISMATOV, Ye.

Deuteron splitting in inelastic scattering. Izv. AN Uz. SSR.
Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.3:73-74 '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

ISMATOV, Ye.

Solution of the homogeneous transport equation. Izv. AN Uz.SSR.
Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.5:54-57 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR.

ISMATOV, Ye. [Ismatov, IE.]

Effect of diffusivity of the nuclear boundaries on the angular
distribution of particles scatt red by the nucleus. Ukr. fiz.
zhur. 9 no.6:689-692 Je '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

L 17186-63   EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD/SSD   Pu-4

S/0185/63/008/005/0532/0536

ACCESSION NR: AP3000231

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.; Kashuba, I. Ye.

TITLE: Splitting of deuterons during scattering by nuclei

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 532-536

TOPIC TAGS: deuteron splitting, Coulomb barrier, neutron, proton, elastic scattering cross section, perturbation theory, single particle potential, deuteron

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the splitting of deuterons by nuclei at energies above the Coulomb barrier. Allowance is made for the interaction of the neutron and the proton with the nucleus. As in most investigations of direct interactions, the present study is based on the perturbation theory. Single-particle potentials

$$V_n\left(\left|\vec{\rho}+\frac{1}{2}\vec{r}\right|\right) \quad V_p\left(\left|\vec{\rho}-\frac{1}{2}\vec{r}\right|\right)$$

were approximated by means of Gaussian functions with depths V_n and V_p respectively. In addition, it was assumed that the ratio of the deuteron radius

Card 1/2

L 17186-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000231

to the nucleus radius is small. This particular splitting process leads to a decrease in the elastic scattering cross section. The computed differential and complete cross sections of the process are in qualitative agreement with the experimental data for Al 27 presented by Hamburger, E. W., Cohen, B. L., and Price, R. E. (Phys. Rev. 121, 1143, 1961). "In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to O. H. Sytenko for his counsel and criticism, as well as to N. N. Matviyshyna for assistance in performing numerical calculations." Orig. art. has 7 equations and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut fizy*ky* AN UkrSSR(Institute of Physics AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27 Nov 62   DATE ACQ: 18 Jun 63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS   NO REF SOV: 008   OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 17173-63   EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD   AR

S/0185/63/008/005/0599/0600

ACCESSION NR: AP3000241

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.

TITLE: Angular distribution of gamma quanta emitted by deformed nuclei

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 599-600

TOPIC TAGS: gamma quantum, excited spin state, angular distribution, deuteron, angular correlation, deuteron scattering, gamma emission, deformed nucleus

ABSTRACT: The angular correlation function for gamma quanta emitted by deformed nuclei in the inelastic scattering of deuterons,

$$W(k^I, k_\gamma)$$

is treated to yield an expression for the angular correlation between protons (or neutrons) and gammas:

$$W(k_p, k_\gamma) = \sum_{L=0,2,4} A_L P_L(k_\gamma).$$

Card 1/2

L 17179-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000241

where the k's are wave vectors and $k^1 = kn + k$ (neutron plus proton);
k_p is the proton wave vector;
k^p is the neutron wave vector;
k_2^n is the gamma wave vector;
A_1 is a sum over states involving Clebsch-
Gordon coefficients,
/abstractor's note: and P_L is presumably a Legendre Polynomial/
It is shown that this later correlation can yield additional knowledge about the
excited spin-state of the final nucleus. The formula is applied to Mg^{24}, Si^{28}, and
Si^{30}, and values for A_0, A_2, and A_4 are calculated and compared with data in the
literature. It is thus concluded that the 2^+ level is indeed obtained in the impact
excitation of rotational degrees of freedom of deformed nuclei. "In conclusion,
I wish to express my thanks to O. G. Sytenko for his valuable advice." Orig. art.
has 6 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut fizy*ky* AN UkrSSR(Institute of Physics AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27 Oct 62   DATE ACQ: 18 Jun 63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, PH   NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ISMATOV, Ye.

"The Excitation of Collective Levels of Nuclei by Deuteron Scattering."

"Deuteron Breakup by Scattering on Light Nuclei."

reports submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Inst Physics, AS UkSSR

ACCESSION NR: AP4022698 · S/0185/64/009/003/0266/0271

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.

TITLE: Proton spectra from the reaction He sup 4 (d, np) He sup 4

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*y fizy*ohny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 266-271

TOPIC TAGS: He sup 4 (d, np) He sup 4, deuteron splitting, deuteron binding energy, deuteron disintegration, Helium sup 4 scatterer, angular scattering distribution

ABSTRACT: The author considers deuteron splitting on scattering by He^4 nucleus. The interaction of the neutron and proton with the nucleus and with each other in the final state, as well as the nuclear recoil, was taken into consideration. A formula is obtained for the energetic and angular distributions of protons with respect to the direction of the incident deuteron ($E_d = 20.2$ and 14.6 MeV). The computed values of the proton spectra were compared with the experimental data.

"In conclusion I thank O. G. Sy*tenko for proposing the problem and for valuable advice; M. O. Blasov, K. P. Artemov for contributing experimental data and L. A. Golovach for numerical calculations." Orig. art. has: 9 equations and 5 sets of scattering cross-section graphs.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022698

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut fizy*ky* AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physics AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jul63   DATE ACQ: 08Apr64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 002

Card2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040939   S/0185/64/009/006/0689/0692

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.

TITLE: The effect of a diffuse nuclear surface on the angular distribution of particles scattered from it

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 689-692

TOPIC TAGS: diffraction model, opaque nucleus, semitransparent nucleus, nuclear surface, nuclear boundary, diffuse nuclear surface, inelastic nuclear scattering, elastic nuclear scattering

ABSTRACT: The effects of a diffuse nuclear surface and semi-transparency of the nucleus on the character of the angular distribution of elastically and inelastically scattered particles are considered. Such a consideration is necessary because calculations based on simple models of an opaque or a semi-transparent nucleus do not agree with experimental results for scattering from excited nuclei. Here, the calculations are based on the diffraction model. It is assumed that inelastic scattering is accompanied by the excitation of surface oscillations in the nucleus; Coulomb interactions are neglected. The incident particles are described as points and the density distribution of the target form

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040939

$$\omega(\rho) = \begin{cases} \beta, & \rho < R(\vartheta, \varphi), \\ \beta e^{-\tau|\rho - R(\vartheta, \varphi)|^2}, & \rho > R(\vartheta, \varphi), \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

Where $\beta < 1$ for a transparent nucleus, and $\beta = 1$ for an opaque nucleus. The resulting angular dependencies of differential cross section for 44-Mev alpha particles scattered by nickel-58 nuclei in both the ground and $2^+(1.45$ Mev) excited states are compared graphically with the experimental results of R. Beurtey et. al. (Compt Rend. 252, 1756, 1961) and with calculations based on an opaque model. The diffuse-semi-transparent model smooths out the deep minimu of the opaque model, and agrees better with the experimental data. "In closing, the author expresses deep thanks to O. G. Sy*tenko for his proposing the problem and for his valuable counsel, and likewise to L. A. Golovach for the numerical calculations." Orig. art. has 2 graphs and 11 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut Fisy*ky* AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of Physics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64   ATD PRESS: 3085   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP   NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 33631-65   EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5005945   8/0048/65/029/002/0125/0229

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.

TITLE: Disintegration of deuterons incident to their scattering from light nuclei
/Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb
1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.2, 1965, 125-229

TOPIC TAGS: deuteron reaction; proton, alpha particle, angular distribution, ener-
gy distribution

ABSTRACT: The angular and energy distributions of protons from the (d,np) reac-
tion were calculated with account taken of the interaction with the nucleus of both
the proton and the neutron, the proton-neutron interaction in the final state, and
the nuclear recoil. The exposition leans heavily on work of A.G.Sitenko (Atomnaya
energiya 3,324,1957), from which formulas are quoted for the proton angular and

the proton and the neutron, the proton-neutron interaction in the final state, and the nuclear recoil. The exposition leans heavily on work of A.G.Sitenko (Atomnaya energiya 3,324,1957), from which formulas are quoted for the proton angular and energy distributions with recoil neglected. These formulas are generalized (with reference to Sitenko's work at some points) to take account of nuclear recoil. The theoretical proton energy distributions for the $He^4(d,_n)He^4$ reaction at several

Card 1/2

L 33631-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005948   5

scattering angles and the angular distributions for several proton energies are
presented graphically for incident deuteron energies of 14.6 and 20.3 MeV and are
compared with experimental data of K.P.Artemov and N.A.Vlasov, of which some have
been published (Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz.38,1733,1960) and some were obtained by pri-
vate communication. Satisfactory agreement is shown between theory and experiment.
"In conclusion, I express my deep gratitude to A.G.Sitenko for suggesting the top-
ic and for valuable advice, to N.A.Vlasov and K.P.Artemov for making their experi-

vata communication. Satisfactory agreement is shown between theory and experiment.
"In conclusion, I express my deep gratitude to A.G.Sitenko for suggesting the topic and for valuable advice, to N.A.Vlasov and K.P.Artemov for making their experimental data available, to V.F.Kharchenko for valuable discussions, and to L.A. Kolesach for performing the numerical computations." Orig.art.has: 10 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 004

TARTAKOVSKIY, V.K. [Tartakovs'kyi, V.K.]; ISMATOV, Ye. [Ismatov, IE.]

Polarization of Li^6 fission products in the electromagnetic field of the nucleus. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 10 no.12:1289-1294 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev, i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstven-nyy universitet im. Gor'kogo. Submitted July 30, 1965.

ISMATOV, Ye. [Ismatov, IE.]; TARTAKOVSKIY, V.K. [Tartakovs'kyi, V.K.]

Polarization of nucleons produced in the fission of deuterons in the electromagnetic field of the nucleus. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.11:1271-1272 N '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo. Submitted August 4, 1965.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/002/0331/0336

ACC NR: AP6019628   (A, N)

AUTHOR: Ismatov, Ye.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Concerning the influence of semitransparency and diffuseness of the nuclear boundary on angular distributions in particle scattering /Report, Fifteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Nuclear Structure, held at Minsk, 25 January to 2 February 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya Fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 331-336

TOPIC TAGS: Nuclear scattering, elastic scattering, inelastic scattering, particle diffraction, alpha particle, deuteron, deformed nucleus, nuclear vibration

ABSTRACT: The differential cross section for diffraction scattering of a particle by a semitransparent deformed nucleus with a diffuse boundary is calculated and the results are compared with experimental data from different sources. Both the elastic scattering cross section and the cross section for inelastic scattering with excitation of a vibrational level of the scattering nucleus are calculated. The opacity is assumed to be constant within the scattering nucleus and to decrease exponentially with increasing distance from its surface. The theoretical formulas are compared with

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6019628

experimental data on elastic scattering of 27.2 MeV α particles on Ti^{48} and Al^{27}, of 44 MeV α particles on Ni^{58}, and of 19.6 and 21 MeV deuterons on Mg^{24}, and on inelastic scattering of 44 MeV α particles on Ni^{58} with excitation of the 1.45 MeV 2^+ level and of 19.6 and 21 MeV deuterons on Mg^{24} with excitation of the 1.37 MeV 2^+ level. The model parameters (nuclear radius, opacity, boundary diffuseness, and deformation parameter) were selected in each case to fit the theoretical curves to the experimental scattering data. Good fits were achieved. Taking the boundary diffuseness into account did not remove the gaps, characteristic of the diffraction model with a sharp nuclear surface, at the angular distribution minima for α particle scattering, but it did affect the magnitude of the cross section at the maxima. The author thanks A.G.Sitenko fur suggesting the problem and for valuable advice, O.F.Nemets and his collaborators for making available their experimental data and L.A.Golovach for assisting with the numerical computations. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20   SUBM DATE: 00   OEIG. REF: 009   OTH REF: 005

Card   2/2 hs

ISMATULLAYEV, Kh.K.

Some results of the geochmeical study of Jurassic and Cretaceous
oil- and gas-bearing sediments of the Kagan group. Uzb.geol.zhur.
no.1:51-38 '61.   (MIRA 14:3)
1. Institue geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gasovykh mesto-
rozhdeniy AN UzSSR.
                (Kagar region—Geochemical prospecting)

ISMATULLAYEV, Kh.K.

Distribution of organic carbon and some other elements in Mesozioc
sediments of the Kagan structures. Vop.geol.Uzb. no.2:120-130 '61.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Kagan region—Carbon)

ISMATULLAYEV, Kh.K.; NUGMANOV, A.Kh., kand. geol.-min. nauk, otv.
        red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U.,tekhn.red.

[Lithology and geochemistry of Mesozoic oil- and gas-bearing
sediments in the Kagan region (western Uzbekistan)] Litologiia
i geokhimiia mezozoiskikh neftegazonosnykh otlozhenii Kagan-
skogo raiona (Zapadnyi Uzbekistan). Tashkent, Izd-vo AN USSR,
1963. 159 p.   (MIRA 17:4)

KARIMOV, A.K.; AVAZMATOV, Kh.R.; SIMONENKO, A.N.; ISMATULLAYEV, Kn.K.

Affiliation of oil and gas pools and disseminated bitumens with
Mesozoic sediments in the Kagan region. Geol. nefti i gaza 9
no.8:16-21 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

ISMAYLOV, A.

How we increased the productivity of the section. Mias. ind.
SSSR 29 no.1:43 '58.   (MIRA 11:3)

1.Bakinskiy myasokombinat.
                    (Packing houses)

ISMAYLOV, A.

Investigating the performance of spray disks. Mias.ind.SSSR
32 no.6:51-52 '61.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Bakinskiy myasokombinat.
        (Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)

ISMAYLOV, A.A.; ALIYEV, A.G. (Baku)

Case of in vivo diagnosis of primary cancer of the gall bladder,
Vrach. delo no.11:130-132 N '61.   (MIRA 14:11)
                    (GALL BLADDER—CANCER)

ISMAYLOV, A.A, kand.med. nauk (Baku, Rabochiy pr., d.7, kv.26); ALIYEV,A.G.

First experience in sealing bones with osteoplast in osteo-
articular tuberculosis. Vest. khir. 70 no.6:83-87 Je'63
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Bakinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo Instituta travma-
tologii i ortopedii (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.A. Ismaylov).

ISMAYLOV, A.A.; ALIYEV, A.G.

Case of intestinal obstruction caused by a small gauze
ball. Azerb. med. zhur. 42 no.4:65-67 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

ISMAYLOV, A.A., kand. med. nauk

Surgical treatment of scoliosis; a review of Soviet and foreign
literature. Vest. khir. no. 6:132-139 '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz Bakinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmato-
logii i ortopedii (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.A.Ismaylov).

BAGIROV, M.A.; ISMAYLOV, A.G.

Case of traumatic cyst of the pancreatic glands. Azerb.med.zhur.
no.1:79-80 Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:5)

(PANCREATIC CYSTS)

SOV/137-58-8-17514

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 187 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ismailov, A.G.

TITLE: Effect of Oxygen on the Corrosion of Steel in Waters Contain-
ing Sodium Hexametaphosphate (Vliyaniye kisloroda na korro-
ziyu stali v vodakh, soderzhashchikh geksametafosfat natriya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1957, Nr 6, pp
247-255

ABSTRACT: The effect of sodium hexametaphosphate (I) on the rate of
corrosion (RC) of steel in sea and fresh waters, as applied to
the conditions of corrosion of pipes in oilfields, was investi-
gated. For the investigation of the effectiveness of I in thin
water films H_2O_2 was added to the waters. The experiments
were conducted under complete immersion of the specimens in
the solution, an intermittent wetting of them, and with a flow of
the solution onto the specimens with the formation of a thin
layer of the running-off liquid. The RC was determined by the
loss in weight. It was established that I is effective in all cases,
but that it does not guarantee a practically complete cessation
Card 1/2   of corrosion. It is possible that upon the action of I phosphate

SOV/137-58-8-17514

Effect of Oxygen on the Corrosion of Steel (cont.)

films form on the surface of the steel, inhibiting the process of corrosion.
Effectiveness of the inhibition of corrosion by the addition of I to sea water
depends upon the access of O_2 to the surface of the steel and the formation
of oxide films upon its drying. The presence of H_2O_2 in the solution in-
creases the corrosion process insignificantly on the complete immersion of
the specimens or in the flow of the solution over the specimens, whereas on
the intermittent wetting it retards the RC, probably because of the formation
of oxide films upon drying. In the joint presence of I and H_2O_2 the RC de-
creases greatly in fresh water and little in sea water. The possibility is
indicated of the utilization of I solution in combatting the formation of iron-
rust plugs in the annular space of the concentric pipes of pump-type deep
wells. The concentration of I should be 2 g/liter. Fresh water should be
used for the solution.

V.G.

1. Steel—Corrosion   2. Oxygen—Corrosive effects
3. Sodium phosphates—Properties   4. Hydrogen
peroxide—Applications

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V.F., Ismailov, A.G.

TITLE: Corrosion of Steel in Running Sea Water (Korroziya stali v protoch-
noy morskoy vode)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1957, Nr 6, pp 256-263

ABSTRACT: It is shown that an increase in the speed of flow of Caspian Sea
water from 0.5 to 16 m/sec leads to an acceleration of corrosion of
low-carbon steel. The rate of corrosion of steel decreases con-
siderably with time (data covering six months of tests on the rate of
corrosion of steel are quoted). Investigation of the behavior of Zn
coatings applied by thermal diffusion and of paints composed mainly
of powdered Zn with various binders (BF-2 glue, sodium silicate)
shows that with low speeds of flow of sea water containing air bub-
bles Zn coatings do not afford any advantage over an unprotected
steel surface. At speeds of current of 1-5 m/sec good protection
was afforded by a coat of powdered-Zn paint. Heat-treated coating
was better preserved than specimens without a previous heat
Card 1/1   treatment.   P.S.
1. Steel--Corrosion 2. Sea water--Corrosive effects
3. Corrosion inhibitors 4. Zinc coatings--Effectiveness

ISMAILOV, A.

KYAZIMOV, A.; ISMAILOV, A.

Conference on corrosion inhibitors. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.6:
29 Je '57.   (MIRA 10:9)
                    (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

ISMAYLOV, A. G.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The corrosion of turbo lines when

pumping water into a deposit, and combating it".   Baku, 1958.   14 pp (Min Higher

Educ USSR, Azerb State U im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 119)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ISMAYLOV, A.G.

Effect of certain inhibitors on the rate of steel corrosion in
sea water. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.9:111-117 ' 58.
                                        (MIRA 11:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni M.Azizbekova i
Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.
        (Steel--Corrosion) (Inhibition (Chemistry))

ISMAILOV, A.G.

Effect of sodium hexametaphosphate on the corrosion of steel in
circulating sea water [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian].
Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.2:36-39 F '58.   (MIRA 11:6)
        (Sodium metaphosphates)   (Pipe, Steel—Corrosion)

ISMAYLOV, A.G.

Studying sodium "hexametaphosphate" as an inhibitor of the corrosion
of steel in circulating sea water. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.1:43-46
Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:4)

(Steel—Corrosion)   (Sodium metaphosphates)

ISMAYLOV, A.G.; MAMEDOVA, L.Z.; ALEKPEROVA, S.A.

Conjugate solubility of hydrocarbons in aqueous solutions of
soaps of naphthenic acids. Uch. zap. AGU. Fiz.-mat. i khim.
ser. no.3:77-89 '59.   (MIRA 14:3)
                        (Hydrocarbons)
                           (Soap)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; ISMAYLOV, A.G.; SAFAROV, G.I.

Obtaining the acid chlorides of naphthenic acids. Neftekhimiia 4
no.5:789-792 S-O '64.   (MIRA 18:1)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.

KULIYEV, Al.M.; TABATABAI, A.M.; ALEKPEROV, G.Z.; ISMAYLOV, A.G.; SARKISOVA, L.G.

Separation of natural gas in a "fluidized" bed of adsorbent under
pressure. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.4:17-21 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

ALIYEV, R.K.; ISMAYLOV, A.I.; RAKHIMOVA, A.Kh.; MAMEIOV, M.I.

Medicinal forms and drugs prepared from naphthalan. Apt. delo
14 no.5:26-36 S-O '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni N. Narimanova i
Bakinskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov.

KARIMDZHANOV, A.K.; ISMAILOV, A.I.; SADYKOV, A.S.

Formation of phenol compounds in cotton shoots. Khim. prirod.
soed. no.5:350-353 '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii
khlopkovoy tsellyulozy Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy
promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR, Tashkent. Submitted
December 25, 1964.

DANEVICH, V.I.; ISMAYLOV, A.Kh.

Theory of nuclear-magnetic logging simulating the orthogonal
position of a polarized coil. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i
gaz 7 no. 1:97-99 '64.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.

L 27362-66   EWT(1)/FCC   GW

ACC NR: AP6005276   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0009/0009

INVENTOR: Aksel'rod, S. M.; Danevich, V. I.; Ismaylov, A. Kh.; Melik-Shakhnazarov,
A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A signal standard for nuclear magnetic coring equipment. Class 5, No. 177373

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 9

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, earth science instrument, earth magnetic
field, prospecting

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a signal standard for nuclear magnet-
ic coring equipment which may be connected to the measurement system in place of the
pickup coil. The standard is independent of the direction of the terrestrial magnetic
field with respect to the axis of the instrument and proportional to the intensity of
this field. The device is made up of 3 identical toroids with mutually perpendicular
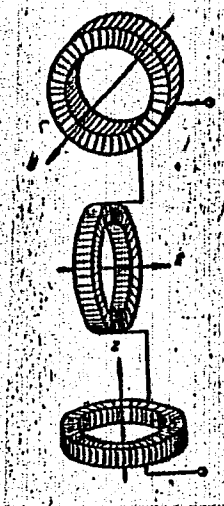axes. The internal cavities of these toroids are filled with the working substance.

UDC: 621.317.44
550.83

Card 1/2

L 27362-66

ACC NR: AP6005276

SUB CODE: 08/   SUBM DATE: 29Nov63

Card 2/2

ISMAYLOV, A. M., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Lithology of the
Middle Miocene Deposits of Southern Kobystan."   Baku, 1957.   14 pp
(Min of Higher Education USSR, Azerbaydzhan State Univ im S. M.
Kirov), 100 copies (KL, 51-57, 92)

- 8 -

ISMAYLOV, A.M.

Conditions influencing the accumulation of middle Miocene
deposits in southern Kobystan. Uch. zap, AGU no.7:59-69 '57.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Kobystan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ISMAYLOV, A.M.

Lithology of Tarkhan sediments in Kobystan. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38
no.4:5-7 '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
          (Kobystan—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ISMAYLOV, A.M.

Lithology of Chokrak sediments of Gidzhaki (southern Kobystan).
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser.geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.2:71-80 '62.
                                                    (MIRA 15:6)

(Kobystan-- Petrology)

ISMAYLOV, A.M.; MINZBERG, L.V.

Lithology and reservoir properties of the rocks of production
horizons in the Karadag area. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-
geog. nauk no.2:74-81 '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

ISMAYLOV, A.S.

Characteristics of growth and development of the skeleton in
Karadolkh sheep during the postembryonic period. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.6:67-78 '60.   (MIRA 14:9)
            (AZERBAIJAN—SHEEP—ANATOMY)   (BONES)

ISMAYLOV, A.S.

Age-conditioned changes in the meat and fat productivity of Karaolakh sheep on the seasonal pastures of Azerbaijan. Izv. AN AZerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.2:63-66   '62.   (MIRA 17:6)

ISMAYLOV, A.S.

Growth and development of the gastrointestinal tract in young
Balbaz sheep. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.2:
55-60 '63.   (MIRA 17:5)

BONDARENKO, N.V.; ISMAYLOV, A.V.; SHCHERBINOVSKIY, N.S.; DEKANOIDZE, G.I.,
dotsent

Anniversaries of our specialists. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 8 no.6:61-62 Je '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dekan fakul'teta zashchity rasteniy Leningradskogo sel'skokhosyatst-
vennogo instituta (for Bondarenko). 2. Chlen-korrespondent
Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina
(for Shcherbinovskiy).
        (Bei-Bienko, Grigorii Iakovlevich, 1903-)
        (Aleksandrov, Nikolai Vasil'evich, 1903-)
        (Batiashvili, Iraklii Dmitrievich, 1903-)

ISMAYLOV, A. Ya.

ISMAYLOV, A. Ya.--"Generalization of the Inequalities of S. N. Bernshteyn and
A. A. Markov for Polynomials in Many Variables and their Application to the
Theory of Approximations." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR,
Azerbaijan State U imeni S. M. Kirov, Baku, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For the Degree of Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences

ISMAYLOV A. Ya.

Ismailov, A. Ya. Estimation of derivatives of polynomial in several variables. Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. SSR. Dokl. 12 (1956), 239-243. (Russian. Azerbaijani summary)

Dokl. 12 (1956), 269-280. (Russian)

summary!
The inequalities of S. Bernstein, A. A. Markov, S. M. Nikolsky and others for the derivatives of trigonometric and power polynomials of a single variable are extended to the case of several variables. The generalizations are straightforward. Proofs are postponed to another paper.
A. Zygmund (Chicago, Ill.)

MUSTAFAYEV, A.D.; ISMAYLOV, D.D.; MUSTAFAYEV, V.A.

Bearing covers in reducers of pumping units made of new materials.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.12:93-97 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Asisbekova.

ISMAYLOV, D.Kh.; SADYKH-ZADE, E.S.; TRIVUS, N.A.

Effect of the thermodynamic disequilibrium of the differential
condensation of a gas-condensate system on the quantity of con-
densate evolved. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1:73-
77 '65.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni A. Azizbekova i
Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche
nefti.

ISMAYLOV, E.; VARTANESOV, I., arkhitektor; ABDULLAYEV, T., arkhitektor

Housing construction in Azerbaijan. Zhil. stroi. no. 3:2-5 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosstroya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR
(for Ismaylov).
(Azerbaijan—Apartment houses)

L 22776-66   EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   JD/JG/JXT(HS)

ACC NR: AP6009323   SOURCE CODE: UR/0249/65/021/011/0009/0011

AUTHOR: Akhundov, G. A.; Ismaylov, F. I.; Kaziyev, F. N.

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TITLE: Photoconductivity of GaS single crystals

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 21, no. 11, 1965, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: gallium compound, single crystal, photoconductivity, spectral distribution, forbidden band, carrier lifetime

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the GaS compound has been little studied in the past, and can be produced in the form of thin single crystals with natural specularly-reflecting faces, the authors have produced such single crystals and investigated their physical properties. The GaS compound was synthesized in an evacuated quartz ampoule by a procedure devised by the authors, which is briefly described, and the single crystals were grown with apparatus described by the authors earlier (DAN AzerbSSR, 1962, 18, 11). The spectral distribution of the photoconductivity was measured with a spectrophotometer (SF-4) in the 245—415K interval. The spectrum consisted of a single line with a maximum near 0.50μ.

Card 1/2

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The width of the forbidden band decreased linearly with increasing temperature (~2.45 ev at 300K), with a temperature coefficient -6.9 x 10⁻⁴ ev/deg. This agrees with data obtained by the authors from the temperature shift of the intrinsic-absorption edge (FTT v. 5, 3620, 1963). The photocurrent increases with illumination as ϕ^n (ϕ — illumination, n = 0.5). The photocurrent increases more slowly with the temperature up to 380K, and then more rapidly. Since the samples were of the p-type, the chemical potential increased upon heating, and the lifetime of the nonequilibrium carriers increased. It is therefore concluded that the temperature dependence of the photocurrent is due to changes in the lifetime of the nonequilibrium carriers. The carrier activation energy calculated on the basis of this conclusion is 0.8—0.9 ev. Different excitations caused the GaS crystals to glow, and this will be the subject of a separate paper. The authors thank Professor G. B. Abdullayev for continuous interest in the work and for valuable advice. This report was presented by Academician Z. I. Khalilov of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhan SSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.
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Card 2/2 dda

ACCESSION NR: AP4004877   S/0181/63/005/012/3620/3621

AUTHOR: Ismaylov, F. I.; Guseynova, E. S.; Akhundov, G. A.

TITLE: Optical absorption edge of GaS and GaSe single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 12, 1963, 3620-3621

TOPIC TAGS: gallium sulfide, gallium selenide, optical absorption, optical absorption edge

ABSTRACT: The optical density of GaS and GaSe monocrystals was measured as a function of wavelength in the interval $\lambda = 400$—750 mµ at temperatures between 280 and 580K. The resisitivity of p-type GaS and p-type GaSe samples, obtained by a method of slow cooling at a constant temperature gradient, was 10^{10} and 20 ohm·cm, respectively. The width of the forbidden band determined from the absorption edge at room temperature was found to be 2.53 ev for GaS and 1.97 ev for GaSe. The temperature coefficients of the forbidden band width for GaS and GaSe were -7.2×10^{-4} and -8×10^{-4} ev/deg, respectively. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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